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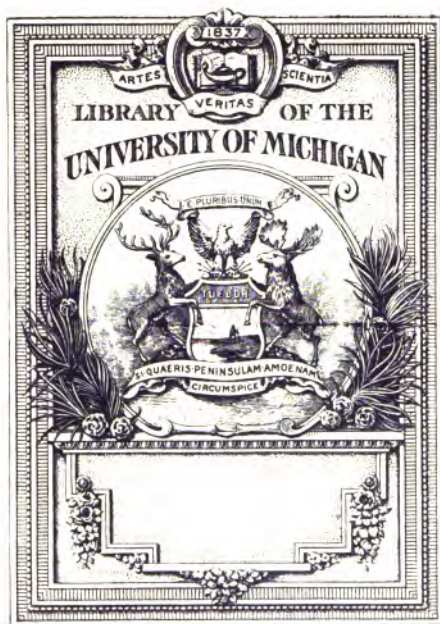
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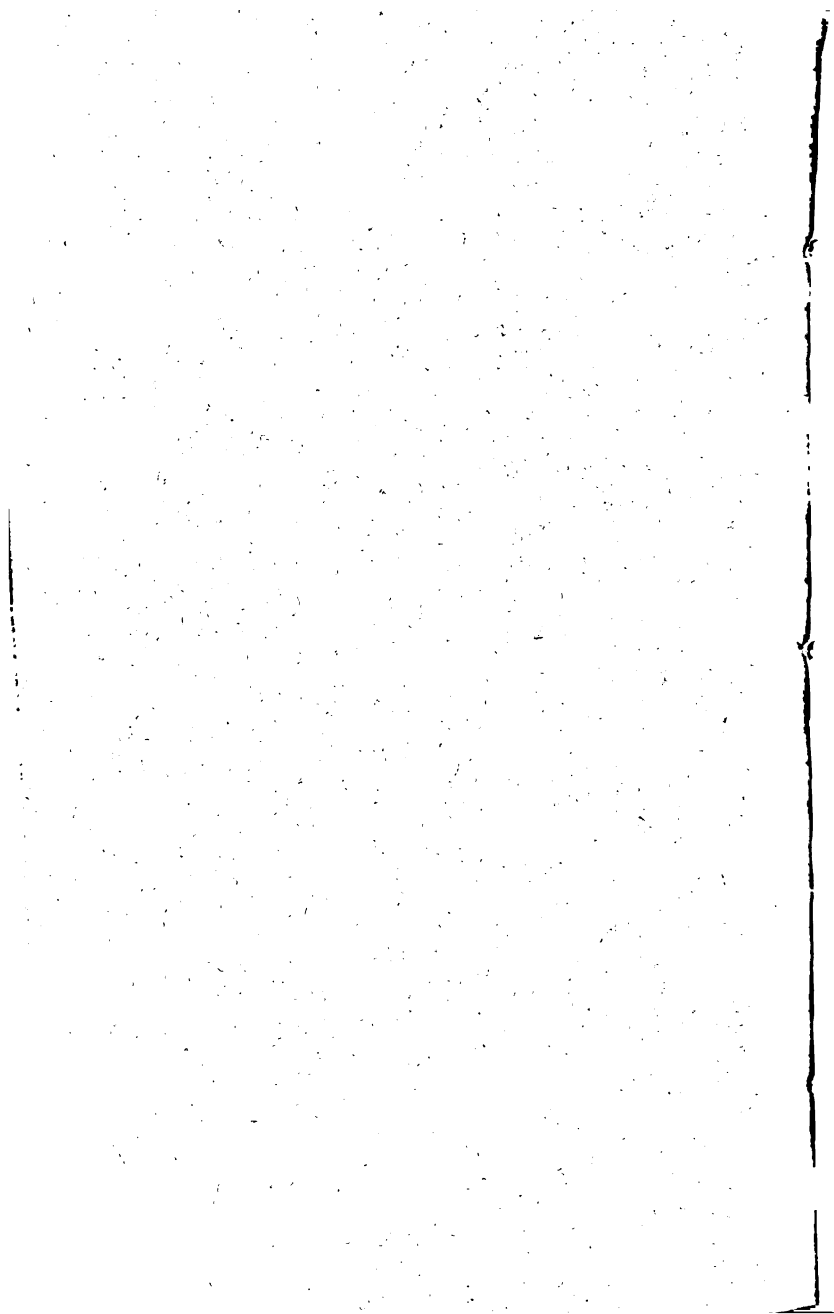
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HOMŒOPATHY;
IN ITS RELATION TO
THE
DISEASES OF WOMEN.

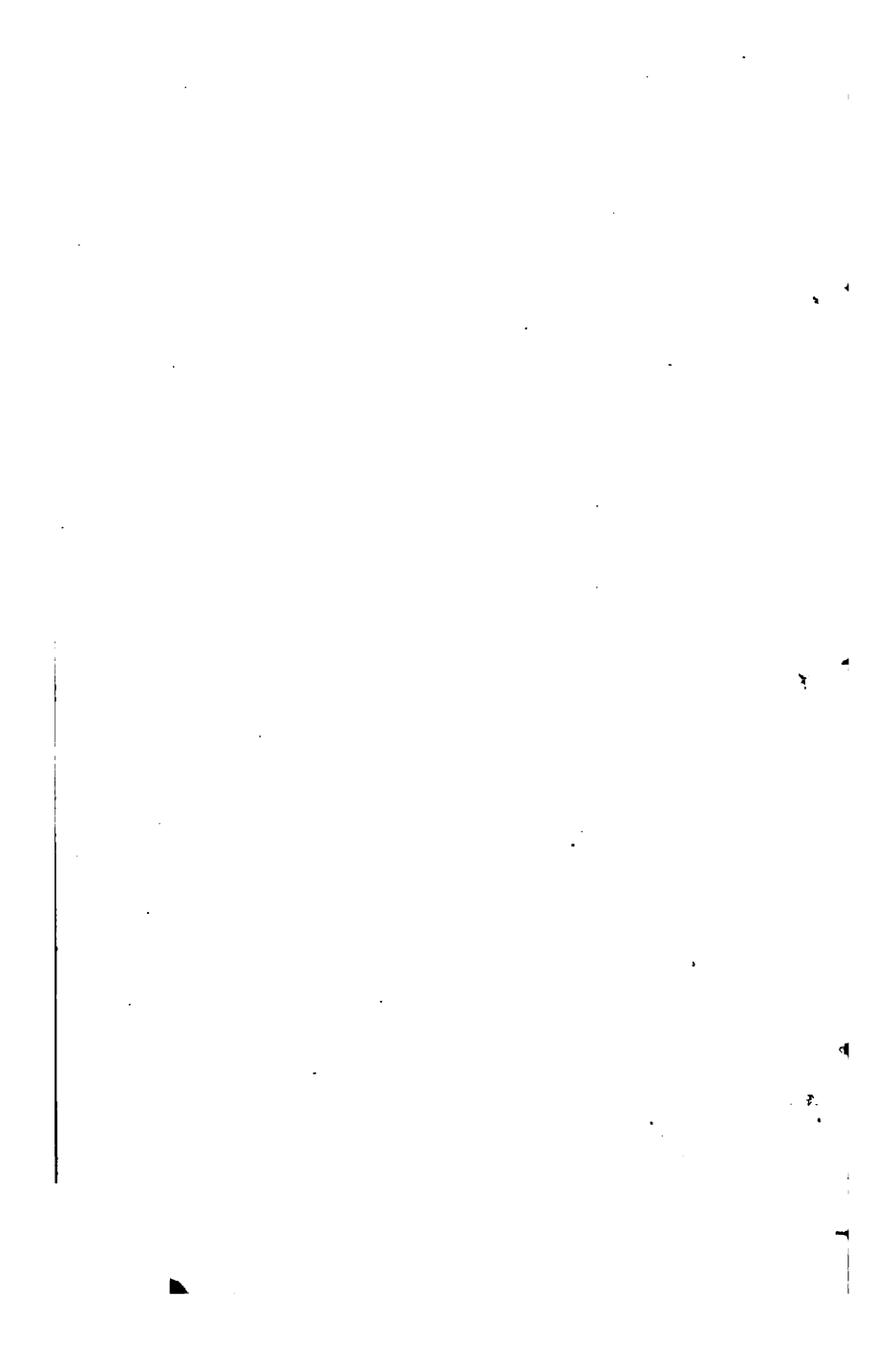
BY
THOMAS SKINNER, M.D.,
LIVERPOOL.

PHILADELPHIA:
PORTER & COATES, 822 CHESTNUT STREET.

1876.



HOMŒOPATHY.



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“I seek after Truth, by which no man ever yet was injured.”—M. ANTONINUS.

“Veritas, a quocunque dicitur, a Deo est.”—*Truth, by whomsoever uttered, is of God.*



"It is the genuine Hahnemannian spirit, totally to disregard all theories, even those of our own fabrication, when they are in opposition to the results of pure experience. All theories and hypotheses have no positive weight whatever, only so far as they lead to new experiments, and afford a better survey of the results of those already made."—C. HERING.

INTRODUCTORY.

HAVING been connected with the practice of Medicine for the past quarter of a century, it is due to the profession of Medicine, to the public and to myself, that I should give my reasons for making so remarkable a change in my views of the principles and practice of my profession as to change from Alloëopathy to Homœopathy.

During my career as a physician I have always taken a decided stand against homœopathy and its practitioners, believing, as I did most sincerely, that Hahnemann and his followers were not only deceived, but in turn they were deceivers. The whole system seemed to me, in my then profound ignorance

of the subject, so preposterous, and so far beyond the bounds of human credibility and reason, as that no ordinary thoughtsman could be blamed if he refused to give it even a hearing, far less to take the system into his serious consideration. I was one of the physicians in this town who took an active part in persecuting or attempting to put down homœopathy. Like the great apostle to the gentiles, who, before his conversion to Christianity, persecuted the Church and kicked against the pricks, I have persecuted the truth in another form, and I now, with bent knees, exclaim, *peccavi*, and trust to be forgiven.

A few years ago I was spending the evening with some clerical friends, when one of them asked me my opinion about homœopathy and its supporters. I candidly confessed to him that they had done a world of good to those in the profession, and their name is legion, who abuse medicine ; and in that light homœopathists might be regarded as a fulfilment of the text, altered to suit the occasion, that God hath chosen the foolish ones to confound the wise, and the weak to confound the mighty. As might be expected, this expression of my opinion was received with great laughter. The laugh is turned upon my-

self, however, as I am now one of the foolish and weak ones chosen by God for carrying out His wise designs. Foolish or wise, weak or strong, I trust that He will not find me wanting. So great was my abhorrence of homœopathy, and so determined was I to put it down, I was instrumental not only in passing, but also in perpetuating, the most illiberal law that ever was made by a profession styling itself "liberal." The law is still existing, I believe, as one of the code of laws of the Liverpool Medical Institution, and is as follows:—"The Liverpool Medical Institution shall consist of physicians, surgeons, and other legally qualified practitioners; but no one practicing homœopathy shall be eligible, either as a member of the institution or as a subscriber to the library; and any member or subscriber who may become a practitioner of homœopathy shall cease to belong to the institution."—*Laws and Regulations of the Liverpool Medical Institution*. Law II. 1861. As the existence of this law was tantamount to drawing up and signing my own death-warrant, I resigned my membership.

THE CHIEF CAUSE OF MY PREJUDICE AGAINST
HOMŒOPATHY.

As it may be interesting to many to learn the chief cause which led to my intolerance of homœopathy, I may state that I was born and educated at Edinburgh, and was a pupil of the late Professor Sir James Young Simpson, Baronet. In 1851-52 I took his gold medal in Gynæcology and Obstetrics, and in 1855-56, after being about three years in practice in Dumfries-shire, I became the private assistant of Sir James at his residence, 52 Queen Street, Edinburgh. Having been brought up from my youth to recognize in Sir James Simpson the leading medical light of the century, and having been in such close contact with him, I could scarcely escape becoming, as it were, impregnated with his views and bias as regards the great contest between the old school of medicine and homœopathy.

So far as Sir James Simpson was capable of investigating the works of Hahnemann, he did investigate them in his own peculiar way—no quarter. He examined them only as a *litterateur* and a rival, never as a genuine truth-seeker or truth-lover ought to have done. He never tried the practice on the smallest

scale, except to ridicule it. Besides, I do not think it possible for any man to teach himself homœopathy any more than alloëopathy without a master. Indeed, homœopathy is by far the more difficult of the two. If every new truth or discovery were investigated in the manner in which Sir James investigated homœopathy, no other result could ensue but a wilful closing of our eyes to the truth. If any one will peruse Sir James' *Homœopathy; its Tenets and Tendencies*, Edin., 1853, he cannot fail to observe that the reigning passion in the author's mind is not the sober, unbiased investigation of truth, but a thorough determination to prove the discoverer of homœopathy not only to be deceived, but next to insane and a deceiver, and his entire system nothing but the baseless fabric of a vision. Knowing no better, and having a greatly exaggerated idea of the capability of Sir James Simpson for the investigation of medical science, and being for the time spellbound by the greatness and power of his genius, which I fully acknowledge, I took his reply to Hahnemann and his works as a complete settlement of the question. Sir James Simpson and Samuel Hahnemann are both in their graves, but not so homœopathy, which is only

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commencing to bud and develop, for *magna est veritas et prevalebit*. Truth is great and will prevail.

SIMPSON AND HENDERSON.

It may be well to remember that Sir James Simpson's critique of homœopathy was written to a great extent in reply to one from the pen of his brother professor in the University, the late Dr. William Henderson, the title of which was, *An Enquiry into the Homœopathic Practice of Medicine*, Lond. and Edin., 1845. It is also well to remember that the interval between the appearance of Professor Henderson's work and the reply of Professor Simpson was seven or eight years, so that the latter had plenty of time to do the subject every justice, if justice were to be had at his hands; and there can be no excuse for the errors and misrepresentations which are to be found throughout the two hundred and eighty-six pages of Simpson's abuse of Hahnemann and Henderson. Professor Henderson lost no time in replying to Simpson, as in the same year he published his *Homœopathy Fairly Represented*, which was unanswerable, so far as Simpson was capable of answering it, so he very wisely allowed it to remain unanswered.

From purblind prejudice I never read this reply of Henderson's until 1874, twenty-one years after it first saw the light.

HENDERSONIAN HOMŒOPATHY.

With all my admiration of the late Professor Henderson, as a pioneer of the new truth, as one of the gallant band which has hitherto in this country bravely stood the brunt of the battle, he was, nevertheless, in my estimation, not a true disciple or interpreter of Hahnemann, but held a dwarfed and disintegrated form of Hahnemann's great discoveries, and which has done more to keep back their acceptance by the body of the profession than tongue can tell. First—He lost the true light when he alternated the remedy, because, by doing so, he could learn really nothing of the true genius or sphere of action of any one remedy. Second—He adopted the *objective* signs of disease as the chief indication for the selection of the remedy, which is not the teaching of Hahnemann, and he has the coolness to call his treatise *Homœopathy "Fairly" Represented*. He adopted as the only sound basis for the proper selection of the remedy the allœopathic pathological conditions which

he had all his life been taught and accustomed to look upon as the *sine qua non* in sound scientific practice, which is condemned by the *Organon*. By these false steps alone he did great injury to the cause, and he himself and all his followers fell into the error of treating disease by name instead of the patients by the *totality* of their symptoms and conditions. Hence was developed the rage for *specifics* for pneumonia, bronchitis, croup, diphtheria, diabetes, and the like (homœopathy made easy), which is not the homœopathy of Hahnemann at all, however scientific it may be thought to be by an immense majority. Third—By this deviation from the truth, as discovered, held, and practiced by Hahnemann and his true disciples, Henderson was forced and tied down to the use of allœopathic doses of low potencies and mother tinctures, to the constant use of external applications and allœopathic palliatives of every kind, above which, hitherto, neither he nor his followers have been able to rise or do without. Hence the commonly received opinion at the present day, that high-potencies are the weaker therapeutic power, and low-potencies the greater; whereas the true Hahnemannian knows and believes and practices

the very reverse,—that low-potencies are what the term denotes in Hahnemannian language, the lower-power, and high potencies the higher-power,—which is a further proof of the distortion of the truth as held and taught by the Hendersonian school of homœopathy.

Hendersonian homœopathy, which at present is all the fashion, is as different from that of Hahnemann as night is from day, and yet it is very much superior to allœopathy, to which it is, unquestionably, very closely allied.

I would not have it thought that Hendersonian homœopathy has been without its use. There is nothing in God's universe without its use and purpose. There can be no doubt, whatever, that it has greatly assisted in tracing the relation of certain medicines, in their action on the healthy body and mind, to certain diseases of more or less fixed symptoms and location, which is but a fraction of Hahnemann's system. The great misfortune is, that Henderson represented the part which he cultivated as the whole.

In spite of Henderson's shortcomings, all true and

generous spirited Hahnemannians will always admire and reverence his true genius and sincerity.

It is almost unnecessary to add that I much prefer the homœopathy of Hahnemann to that of any interloper or would-be improver of his marvellous system, and I prefer to seek for directions how to practice it first-hand in Hahnemann's own works, where it is, thank Heaven, still to be found in its pristine purity. The true Hahnemannian revels, yea, glories, in the name of Hahnemann and homœopathy. He has no desire to see the day when homœopathy and alloëopathy will be convertible terms—the two systems being diametrically opposed to each other when faithfully and honestly practiced—yet, strange to say, there are men who will leave their “footprints in the sands of time,” and who have for years past fought the good fight against the old school of medicine, who have signified their willingness to cave in and sell their birth-right, their honor, their all that they have so long fought for, the truth—if they ever possessed it—for a mess of pottage, the privilege to hobnob and fraternise with those whose system of practice they have so long and so justly opposed. I say to such men, the sooner they go over to alloë-

opathy, body and soul, the better for the homœopathy of the Master, or let us hear no more of their willingness to resign the honorable name of "Homœopath," or "Homœopathist," or "Homœopathician," as our American cousins prefer calling themselves.

THE "ORGANON" THE ONLY GUIDE.

Although I was misled by Sir James Simpson, I do not blame him in the least; he himself knew no better. No one has a right to blame another for leading him astray; we have no one to blame but ourselves. Let every man judge for himself—let him take nothing on the *ipse dixit* of any man, no, not of Hahnemann himself—but let him examine all things well by the light that is in him, and hold fast by that which seems good and true. Let every physician and student of medicine do as I have done,—carefully peruse the *Organon* of Hahnemann, his *Chronic Diseases*, and his *Materia Medica Pura*, for himself (they are to be had in English), and I warrant him that he will rise from the perusal a wiser man. Above all, after the perusal and study thereof, let him see the practice of homœopathy in the hands of a master in the art, and he will be forced to ex-

claim : Have I been all this time in so great, such dense darkness, mistaking darkness for light, and light for darkness ?

THE GREAT VALUE OF THE SINGLE REMEDY.

In perusing the *Organon* of Hahnemann, Simpson picked up a great treasure—a golden rule in the successful and scientific cultivation of either school of medicine—and that was, *never to prescribe more than one medicine at a time, and more particularly when testing or proving a medicine.* Any one who has seen much of Sir James' practice must have been struck with this peculiarity. I do not think it was his own idea, but a borrowed light—and a grand light it is ; and it would be well for both the schools of medicine if this golden rule were more universally adopted. There are other sources from which Simpson may have obtained this practical guide in therapeutics, and I allude to it chiefly to show the great weight attached to it by at least three of the most remarkable minds which have ever adorned the study of medicine, namely, Cullen, Hahnemann and Simpson.* It is just possible that both Hahnemann and

* Hohenheim, called Paracelsus, was the first who insisted on one drug alone.—C. Ho.

Simpson got the idea originally from Cullen, who, in his published works, wrote as follows:—"There is nothing I desire so much as that every disease we treat here should be a matter of experience to you ; so that you must not be surprised that I use *only one remedy* when I might employ two or three, for in using a multiplicity of remedies, when a cure does succeed, it is not easy to perceive which is the most effectual. I wish that you may always have some opportunity of judging with regard to their proper effects.'" It is a remarkable fact that Hahnemann first conceived of homœopathy whilst he was engaged in translating a work of Cullen into his native language, and it is more than probable that this very passage may have had a great deal to do with the foundation of his theory and practice of medicine.

Speaking of the opposite practice, that of polypharmacy, it is but lately that I saw a prescription with nine different ingredients in it ; which of the nine corresponded to the lady's complaint it would be difficult to say. I should say none of them. The following is so fine a specimen of a prescription, by a fashionable metropolitan alloëopathic physician, I cannot resist recording it. It was written in June,

1874, for a Liverpool gentleman suffering from chronic gout :—

R. Tr. Guaiaci Am.	...	...	3vi.
Tr. Cinch. fl.	...	...	3viii.
Pot. Iod.	...	...	gr. xx.
Vin. Colchici	...	...	℥. xl.
Muc. Acaciæ	...	...	3ix.
Lithiæ Cit.	...	...	℥iv.
Aquæ—ad.	...	...	3viii.

Sig.:—Take an eighth part once a day, on alternate weeks, with a little water, about noon.

Here follow three initials.

It is to be hoped that the patient found something in the document to relieve his chalky deposits ; but, if he did, to which of the six active ingredients is his relief attributable ? And this is dignified with the title of scientific medicine. The writer of the above prescription is a Professor of *Materia Medica*, *Therapeutics* and *Clinical Medicine*, in one of our leading Universities. Need we wonder that medical men and medicine are laughed at in our courts of law, and are the sport of post-prandial wits and novelists, when such mixtures are licensed and vended by our clinical professors. Of all the faults of Sir James

Simpson, no one can lay to his charge that of polypharmacy.

Before concluding the introductory portion of this Paper, I wish to state that it is my firm and conscientious conviction, founded on my own and on the immense experience of three of the greatest minds in the past, that any system of medicine which aims at perfection, must have the two following rules carried out to the life:—

1. That all medicines must be proved, whether simple or compound, as a unit or single substance.
2. When given in the cure of the sick, they must also be given in single file.

I am aware that possibly the majority are against me; let it be so; we must simply agree to differ.

“’Tis with our judgments as our watches; none go just alike, yet each believes his own.”

Having endeavored to explain the causes of my determined blindness to the merits of the Hahnemannian system of medicine, I now proceed to give some of my reasons for throwing off Alloëopathy and adopting Homœopathy in its stead.

ALLŒOPATHY AND HOMŒOPATHY CONTRASTED IN
SOME SIMPLE ACUTE AND CHRONIC STATES OF
DISEASE.

In the first place, allœopathy at the best is entirely a system of empiricism—a mere system of extensive palliation, but not of cure,—whilst the system of Hahnemann is entirely one of cure from beginning to end, and spurns palliatives. Allœopathy is all guess-work, as instance the prescription I have just recorded, whilst homœopathy is a system founded on the science of correspondences, as unerring as the laws of astronomy and physics. Homœopathy does not cure by finding a substitute or making another disease—the disease of the doctor—but it simply removes the disease, and leaves the constitution all the better for the loss. It does not relieve pain at the cost of the constitution, by paralyzing the nerve centres, the brain, *et cetera*, with narcotics, nor with nervine tonics, which over-stimulate the system, producing headache, biliousness, constipation, and all kinds of other diseases. Homœopathy does not remove constipation by inducing diarrhœa, nor does it remove diarrhœa by inducing constipation ; it simply removes the constipation or the diarrhœa by giving

a medicine in an infinitesimal dose, which in itself corresponds to or is capable of inducing a similar kind of constipation or diarrhœa, and it does so without in the smallest degree impairing the constitution of the patient. For instance :—

CASE I.—Mrs. B. has had sixteen *watery stools* in ten or twelve hours, *aggravated by standing or walking*. One single globule of *Aloessm* put an end to it at once.*

CASE II.—Mrs. P., for some weeks past, has had diarrhœa *immediately after every meal, with constant thirst*. *Arsenicum albumsm* stopped it gradually but entirely, in five doses of one globule each, at intervals of three hours.

CASE III.—Mrs. W., for a week past, has had *constant nausea, sickness and vomiting, great thirst for little and often, copious watery stools, feeling of great debility*; terrible sense of bearing down in the vagina, with violent itching of the pudenda. On the 31st

* The italicised sentences correspond to the indications for the selection of the remedy in this and the following cases. The letters and numerals following the names of the medicines denote the potencies used. (The name sometimes following the potency is that of the physician who is responsible for the genuineness of the medicine and the accuracy of the power represented.)

July last I gave her, in my consulting room, one globule of *Antimon. tart.*¹⁶⁰ (*Jenichen*), and she went home. I did not see her again until the 15. September of this year, when she told me that after going out of my door all her symptoms entirely disappeared as if by magic. Now, there was no magic except the magic of the law of correspondence. If any one will compare each of those cases with the pathogenesis of the medicines selected, he will at once see how marvellously true is the system of Hahnemann. The fact of the matter is, given any number of such cases, they are all of them bound to yield to the remedies, and that, too, without leaving the patient a bit the worse of the doctor's interference. There is no constipation induced, no locking-up of the thief in the house, no secondary consequences to fear. So much for diarrhœa; let us take its opposite, constipation.

CASE IV.—A little girl, two years of age, is subject to habitual constipation, for which both *Nux vomica* and *Sulphur* were prescribed empirically without effect. There was an absence of concomitant or other symptoms to guide one, so I enquired of her disposition. "*It was mild and gentle, patient, never*

cross." *Pulsatilla* 3d.* One globule night and morning, for four days, cured her permanently.

CASE V.—A. B., wet-nurse to a lady, was the subject of very obstinate constipation, the bowels remaining unmoved for days together, and this always so for years past. Copious supply of good milk, which satisfies baby. *Sinking, empty feeling every forenoon at 11, heat on top of head, hot flushes to the face, faintly turns during the day, feet usually cold, some of the fingers appear dead of a morning, throbbing headaches occasional.* *Sulphur^{mm}* (Boericke), five globules in one powder, cured her permanently and without repetition.

I have had many such cases, but I have given enough to put allœopathy to the blush. These satisfactory results of homœopathic treatment have helped very largely to convince me of the great superiority of Hahnemann's system of the treatment of constipation and diarrhœa, over that of the old or any school of medicine. It will readily be observed that *each case is a separate study*, and it will be found to be so in every case as we advance.

*3d does not mean the third but the d means decem in the centesimal scale.

In cases, again, of chronic disease, the cure by allœopathy is frequently only in appearance ; in a very short time the same phenomena return, or in a changed form, and very generally the last stage of that man is worse than the first, every fresh palliation being a draught on the future. For instance, an old standing dyspepsia, with daily vomiting for months, may seem to be cured. By-and-by the patient is attacked with cranial or facial neuralgia. Says the Allœopath, this is not the same disease, but another, and fails to cure it, because his pathology fails to teach him that it is the old stomach affection which has only changed its platform of mischief. Psora, most likely, gave rise to both, and the corresponding antipsoric will cure both, probably *Arsenicum*.

It would not be difficult to prove that every blister, mustard plaster, or counter-irritant ; that every purgative, even a mild dose of castor oil ; that every so-called tonic and alkaline or antacid medicine ; that every opiate or narcotic, not excepting bromide of potassium, chloral, chlorodyne or hops, is a step in the wrong direction, simply because *every form of curable disease can be cured without one or all of them* as palliatives. Nor would it be difficult to prove

that every so-called antibilious pill or "pick-me-up" is in very truth and reality another nail in the recipients' coffin, whether they believe it or not. Instead of these agents and models of cure having a vitalizing, they have a decidedly devitalizing action on the human and every living body, either in health or in disease. I do not think there is a single alloëopathic practitioner whose opinion I value, who will not endorse what I have now stated. Ask him whether he would give his own child food or medicine; his reply requires no reflection. Ask the follower of Hahnemann what he would do; he will tell you, either; because he knows that if by ignorance or accident the wrong medicine has been selected, it will do his child no harm, unless needlessly repeated—when pathogenetic symptoms might be induced,—and if it be the right medicine, it will infallibly cure his child. What more perfect system of medicine than this can any reasonable soul desire? These, then, are some more of my reasons for deserting the old flag and joining the new.

Alloëopathy, as a curative system, has for its chief foundation the physical or objective phenomena of diseased action, whilst homœopathy is founded chiefly

in the subjective or spiritual nature of man. Allœopathy is, in its essence, a strictly material school of philosophy without a vestige of soul, whereas homœopathy is the very reverse. Whilst I am upon this subject, I would observe that the allœopathist invariably, or almost invariably, is forced to disregard the statements of his patient as to his or her feelings, and very often he laughs at them as nervousness, by which he means imagination; the morbid feelings of the patient do not exist in reality. It is difficult to say which of the terms, madman or fool, would be the most appropriate to such a physician. When he comes, however, to have the same feelings within himself, he is forced to own with his patient that nervousness is much more of a reality than he thought it was. Hysteria and nervous irritability, which are perfectly incurable by allœopathy, and which is generally put down to the debit of the womb in women, and the brain, stomach or liver in man, is a disease which is as amenable to cure by homœopathy as any other form of disease. It is a disease of the soul or mind, and, like all curable diseases of the mind, is particularly amenable to the law of *similia similibus curantur*. It will be a very long time before allœ-

opathy can say the same. In alloëopathy the soul is nowhere; in homœopathy the state of the soul and mind is a *sine qua non*. Alloëopathy has no means of affecting the soul or mind, except those of a moral kind; whereas homœopathic medicines act upon the spirit or soul of man, and through it and by means of it, and with a certainty which is as remarkable as it is true. This is another reason for my transferring my affections to homœopathy.

By way of illustrating the power of homœopathic medicines over the mind and its affections, I shall give the following examples. A favorite cat of my own had kittens. All were drowned but two; then one was given away, and ultimately the remaining one was given to a friend. The mother of the kittens became *inconsolable*, and went all over the house mourning her loss in unmistakable *tones of grief*, for five days and nights, "making night hideous" with her cries. One globule of *Ignatia*tm (*Jenichen*) cured her in half an hour, as she never cried again. No one can say it was the effect of faith, confidence, hope, or imagination, whatever it was. I believe it was simply the effect of highly potentised *Ignatia*

amara, and to attempt to explain how it acted would be a waste of time, paper, and brain-force.

CASE VI.—A gentleman was bemoaning the fearful state of the timber-trade in this town ; and although he had lost no money, and was not likely to do so, yet the slackness of trade so preyed upon his mind as to sink him into a state of *deep grief or sadness, from whence it seemed next to impossible to rouse him*. His appetite left him and his digestion with it. He became bilious, nervous, and depressed, and would scarce move from the fire for days together. His wife being a patient of mine, and hearing from me of the cure of the cat's grief, asked me if I could not give her husband a powder. I gave her one powder, containing one globule of *Ignatia*^{lm} (*Jenichen*), and I have my patient's word for it that it acted like a charm upon her husband, and entirely made a new man of him. The truthfulness of the family is above all suspicion.

I might have here given two most interesting cases of *puerperal mania*, cured by the law of *similia*, and in high-potencies, but I prefer reserving them for another occasion. One of them was a second attack, of five month's duration before I was called in ; and

although a dangerous patient, she was managed and cured without restraint of any kind being placed upon her liberty.

Again, alloëopathy, as a rule, lays violent hands, not upon the entire disease, "the totality of the symptoms," but it endeavors to drown one or more of the most prominent, so as to hide them, as it were, from the patient "for a time, to be more fresh reviving." Vain subterfuge; but it generally succeeds well with the patient, who, like the ostrich when pursued, hides its head in the sand, and because it no longer sees its pursuer, presumes itself secure. "When ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." Homœopathy, on the contrary, has little power over individual symptoms; the remedy selected *must* correspond as near as possible to the totality of the symptoms in every case, and more especially to the mental and moral symptoms of the patient, if they exist or if they are attainable. In Hahnemannian homœopathy the patient is always treated, and never the disease by name; in alloëopathy and Hendersonian homœopathy the pathological condition or name of the disease is everything. For instance, in alloëopathy, almost every kind of adynamic fever is

treated alike, and the same with every form of sthenic or inflammatory fever. It is not so in homœopathy ; every individual case of fever or disease is a separate entity and study ; every case being treated simply on its own merits, that is, by finding out a remedy which, as near as possible, is capable of inducing the totality of the symptoms, whatever they may be, and giving that medicine in an infinitesimal dose. This is no rule of thumb method of treating the sick. It is not a governmental, regimental, or municipal coat to fit all comers ; but it is a careful and laborious measuring of the individual, in order to guarantee him a perfect cure. Neither is it the work of expectancy, as some would fain make us believe, or of imagination.

SPECIAL REASONS FOR ADOPTING THE HAHNEMANNIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

Over and above the reasons already given for following in the footsteps of Hahnemann, when I found that his mighty discoveries enabled me to treat the diseases of women without the use of mechanical pessaries or props, without local appliances or medication of any kind ; without cauterizing or burning

the womb, as it is tritely styled, for ulceration of the os or cervix; and without the aid of the vaginal speculum, except as a means of aiding diagnosis, I at once hailed homœopathy, as every modest woman must, and as every right-minded physician ought, as that which is wanted in order to roll back the fearful tide of mechanical interference in the treatment of the diseases of women, which is the greatest medical scandal of the age.

To use the language of the late President of the Obstetrical Society of London—he says, “It has seemed to me, in making a general survey of our ground, and weighing our present position, that the great impetus given of late years, by many admirable workers, to the progress of uterine surgery, has tended to throw the balance somewhat too much over to the surgical side of the scale, and that operative and mechanical methods of treatment have displaced somewhat unduly and hurtfully the medical and psychical considerations in uterine cases.” I am glad there is one amongst the allœopaths who sees as I have long seen; let us hope that he will extend his vision, and throw all mechanical interference in the treatment of the special diseases of women, and all local medi-

cation and mystification aside as a makeshift, as a cursed thing which never ought to have been tolerated. I am pleased to find that there are others in the profession besides Professor Priestly of the same opinion. Sir William Gull expressed himself, at the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, on the 26th of June last, as follows:—"I consider there are some parts of the medical profession that a highly-trained woman could do better than a man. There are certain sex relations which might be avoided in that way with great advantage to the public. I need not say that there is a quiet scandal in certain parts of our profession about women's diseases, which probably will be got rid of by introducing high-minded, well-trained women into the practice of medicine." This is a good move and a wise suggestion, and made by a brave man; but, when it is known and believed in *that all local medication in uterine disease, without exception, is not only unnecessary but essentially bad*, it will be a small matter whether a male or a female physician has the conduct of the case. Homœopathy will give the death-blow to all the disgusting management of uterine and vaginal disease, which has emanated from

the schools of Paris in particular, and the Continental schools in general.

CAUTERIZING THE WOMB FOR ULCERATION.

As to the operation of cauterizing or burning the mouth of the womb and the cervical canal with nitrate of silver and other caustics for ulceration and chronic inflammation, it is homœopathic with a vengeance—like curing like. If anything is qualified to induce inflammation or ulceration, it is an escharotic. The profession has to thank, in particular, Dr. Henry Bennet, late of London, and the late Sir James Simpson, for the introduction of this questionable pathology and practice. It is sincerely to be hoped that, by their retirement from the scene of action, the practice will die out. Years before I joined the ranks of homœopathy—yes, at least twelve years ago—I saw not only the folly but the extreme cruelty of such treatment, and I was led to trust entirely to soothing measures and constitutional medicines of a supporting tendency. But now, since I have seen the power of homœopathic treatment over ulcers of the cutaneous and mucous surfaces everywhere, I have given up all topical applications

whatever, except injections or fomentations with water, warm, tepid, or cold, which the patient can use herself or get done for her by a nurse or female acquaintance.

If we are to judge of the prevalence of ulceration of the os and cervix uteri by the number of women who consult specialists about it, one is forced to conclude that women must be subject to no other disease, especially married ones ; and I am sorry to add that this holds true to a very large extent even in regard to virgins. It stands to reason that the latter must have been examined both digitally and by the speculum. Does any one need to wonder at the movement in favor of lady doctors, and the immense opposition it meets with from the profession? As I have now been a Specialist in the diseases of women since 1855, no one will deny my right from ample experience and opportunity to be heard on this momentous subject. I give it as my opinion, after twenty years of such practice, that ulceration of the os and cervix uteri is not only a rare affection, but when it does exist it is much more generally confirmed, if not aggravated, by astringent or caustic treatment. I rejoice to add that the very worst forms

of it are curable by carefully-selected homœopathic medicines administered by the mouth, without any local medication *per vaginam*, except cleanliness by means of water of various temperatures. As for *tampons*, and all such meddlesome make-believes, the sooner they are dispensed with the better. I desire to think charitably of all men ; but why, let me ask, is the term "*ulceration*" used for every or no diseased condition, if it is not for the purpose of preying upon the already morbidly excited fears and the ignorance of the patient? It is my candid opinion that the vaginal speculum has made more ulceration than it ever cured ; and it has discovered a thousand-fold more than ever existed.

MECHANICAL STRICTURE, CAUSING PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

Let us take an example of mechanical cure. Take incision of the cervix uteri for so-called mechanical dysmenia ; and dilatation by means of sponge tents, tents of laminaria, and metallic bougies or sounds, for a similar condition ; as also galvanic and intra-uterine stem pessaries, and the like. I have seen plenty of this practice, and I desire to see no more.

It is bound in the future to be *non est inventus*. Homœopathy has already prepared its grave, as it can cure the worst forms of dysmenorrhœa depending upon so-called stricture of the internal os-uteri ; from retroversion or other displacement ; from inflammation or spasm of the cervical canal, or from ovarian irritation ; yea, even the membranous variety ; without the slightest local interference whatever. I give one illustration out of many of dysmenia with retroversion of the womb.

CASE VII.—A German nursery-maid, aged 24, has been suffering, at every monthly period, intense agony, partly from headaches, but chiefly from painful menstruation. Her sufferings have lasted from puberty (eight years). She consulted a lady physician in New York, who diagnosed retroversion of the womb, which, I make no doubt, without examining her, is perfectly true. But displacement alone is rarely the cause of the pain, as the pain is generally removable, although the displacement may remain.

The headaches and a burning, drawing pain in the middle of her back, which was constant, with canine hunger, worst at 11 a. m., great thirst, hot flushes of

the face at times, and weakness of the knees, as if she would sink, were removed in about a month by one globule of *Sulphur* 3d once a day. The agonizing pain during menstruation remained unmitigated, and resisted several well-directed means of relief, among which may be mentioned *Belladonna*, *Coffea*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia* and *Sulphur*, all in the thirtieth potency. Once only in three months was it relieved by *Nuxvomica*²⁰. I was first consulted on the 7th December, 1874, and, although her general health was greatly improved, it was not until April, 1875, when her headaches returned, that I observed she was very irritable when spoken to, both before and during the flow of the menses. *Ill-humor, both before and during the menses*, corresponds to *Causticum*, *Chamomilla* and *Chloride of Magnesium*. I had little difficulty in selecting *Chamomilla*. *One week before menses, when her irritability begins, she has pains, like those of labor, always in the morning, before breakfast, with sickness and vomiting of her meals. Headache, with throbbing in both temples, with a bursting feeling in vertex, relieved by pressure and cold; aggravated by reading, by bright light, and by looking at an object fixedly.*

Her sufferings eased off generally on the second day after the flow was established.

Eight years of the most intense suffering, as above described, was brought to a close; cured by *Chamomilla*^{10m}, in three doses or globules during the period, having been preceded by *Chamomilla* 3d, one globule every night during the interval. This case is extremely interesting, as showing the importance of mental or head symptoms over bodily ones. Had it not been that I observed the impatience and extreme irritability of the young woman at the time of her menses, I could never have succeeded in curing her, as she stoutly denied that she was ever irritable. In truth, she was not at all aware of it, like most people when in a temper. Her mistress had also observed it only when her period was approaching, and the first two days. Such cases are perfectly incurable, except by chance, unless the mental or moral symptoms are covered by the medicine. What could incision of the cervix, or rectification of the uterus, or dilatation or any local or mechanical mystification do in a case of this kind? And they are exceedingly common, as my short experience of homœopathy teaches me.

PESSARIES OF ALL KINDS, MECHANICAL AND
MEDICATED—THEIR USELESSNESS.

As regards vaginal and intra-uterine pessaries and medicated pessaries, in every form and of every substance, they are all of them simply nuisances; and the time will come when antiquarians will have them in their museums as monuments of past ignorance. I have removed many a pessary during the past ten years, and I am thankful to be able to add that I have introduced very few. Since I have adopted homœopathy, I have never had occasion to introduce one, and it seems to me that the day is postponed indefinitely when I shall have occasion to use another. With such medicines as *Belladonna*, *Calcarea carb.*, *Calcarea phosph.*, *Conium*, *Kali carb.*, *Lachesis*, *Lycopodium*, *Nux vomica*, *Platina*, *Rhus tox*, *Sepia* and *Sulphur*, we may safely consider ourselves equal to the cure of almost every conceivable case of pain or inconvenience from uterine displacement. I could give many cases in illustration of what I have here advanced, but I must defer further illustrative cases until I give them as a series in a separate Paper. I will only add, that the cure of uterine displacements by means of homœopathy is not a rule of

thumb affair, as taught by Simpson and others, nor is the selection of the remedy or remedies a mere matter of guess. Try this, and, if it fails, try that, and so on to the end of the chapter, which very generally ends in bitter disappointment to all concerned. In the treatment of uterine deviations, as in all else treated on Hahnemannian principles, there are no panaceas, no specifics; each case must be studied separately and treated with its corresponding medicine, the key-note to which may be more mental than of the body. If carefully sifted and prescribed for, the very worst cases are curable by homœopathic medicines, rest, diet, and general hygiene, with very little or no local manipulation, and certainly without local medication of any kind.

As a specimen of the abuse, of the danger, and of the misery frequently attending the use of vaginal pessaries, the following is quoted from the Report of the Meeting of the Obstetrical Society of London, held on 6th October last. Dr. Gervis exhibited a pessary removed from a patient, aged 56, in whose person it had remained impacted fifteen years. Four years ago she felt weak in the lower back; two years ago her legs became weak, and she was unable to

walk without assistance. For six months she had been nearly bed-ridden, with a discharge tinged with blood, and of a highly offensive odor. "A large round metallic pessary was found imbedded in the vaginal walls, and was removed by the aid of bone forceps." What a relief it must have been to the poor woman. But that is not all; some six or eight Fellows followed suit by narrating similar if not more horrible experiences. I may add, that every medical man in Europe has had similar and plenty of such experiences. It is not long since I removed a Hodge's pessary from a young and elegant female, a London lady, and the patient of a *Court physician* of great reputation. The lady was going out to dinner in the evening, but could not stir one step until I removed it. The dimensions of the pessary are four and a half by two and a quarter inches, and it is still in my possession. A remark, by the President of the Meeting of the Obstetrical Society, Dr. William S. Playfair, is worthy of him and of being recorded: "He thought these *archaic* instruments would soon be out of use." To which I sincerely say, "Amen."

I may be allowed to make an exception to my decided objection to the use of vaginal pessaries,

namely, cases of old standing in women over the meridian of life, and cases where, from sloughing and neglected laceration of the perineum during labor, the structure and function of the parts may have become so altered as to be beyond the power of medicine to rectify. Such cases are few in comparison with the immense number of women whose wombs are *unnecessarily* propped up by Hodge's and other forms of pessaries. The exceptions I have made belong more properly to the province of surgery. I have not seen any such cases since I adopted homœopathy, but others have seen and cured cases of long standing. The case recorded by Dr. H. N. Guernsey, of Philadelphia,* in his magnificent work on Obstetrics, page 107-8 of the first edition, is a mighty triumph of homœopathic skill. A complete *procidentia uteri*, of ten years' standing, was cured by *Conium* and *Platina* in high-potencies, and which never returned, although the patient has since borne three children.

VAGINISMUS.

Again, let us take what is improperly called *vaginismus*, or spasm of the *sphincter vaginæ*, but which is

* Second Edition to be had at Boericke & Tafel, New York and Philadelphia.

in reality a neuralgia of the nymphæ and adjacent structures—a true hyperæsthesia of the pudic branches of the genito-crural and internal-pudic nerves, and probably also of the pudic branches of the hypogastric plexus of the great sympathetic. Dr. Marion Sims states that this affection can only be cured by a surgical operation,—his own operation,—which I have frequently performed with more or less success. I have only to say that it is not always curable by a surgical operation, as it is apt to return ; whereas it is capable of being permanently cured by means of homœopathic medicines administered internally, without local treatment, except cleanliness and warm or hot water.

I intended to have given two remarkable cases of *Vaginismus* cured by the law of correspondence, but as this Paper is partly intended for the general public, it has been thought more prudent to reserve them for a strictly medical platform. I may remark, however, that one of them, a very bad case indeed, was cured by *Silicea*^{cm}, in about three weeks—dose, one globule night and morning ; whilst the other, an equally distressing and much more complicated case, was treated by means of Sulphur, Nux vomica,

Chamomilla and Calcarea carbonica, and ultimately cured by *Ignatia*, all in high-potencies, in about three months.*

As to the barbarous operation of "melting down" the os uteri, or "boring a hole" through it and the cervix with *potassa fusa* or *potassa c. calce*, for engorgement, with induration of the womb, I have only to say that it is entirely curable without any local interference whatever, to say nothing of the fact that by far too much has been made of it. The product of disease in this, as in the most of alloëopathic pathology, is mistaken for the disease itself, the morbid cause. "Men immersed in Nature, mistake the forms for the essences of things." *Platina* has cured chronic inflammatory engorgement and induration of the womb before now, and it will do so again; besides many other medicines, chiefly antipsoric, capable of counteracting the peculiar consti-

* It may be objected that I have given too few cases in this Paper on which to build such sweeping reforms. It will not be said or thought so when I have published those which remain behind. For the reasons already stated—and considering the just suspicion of the profession against all Papers illustrated with a copious list of successful cases, especially when the Paper is partly intended to meet the public eye—I have purposely limited the number of cases to a minimum. Whatever carping critics may say on this head, "Truth can afford to wait."

tutional miasm of the patient which induces the organic change.

As for vulvitis, vaginitis, metritis, endometritis, ovaritis, pelvic-cellulitis, peritonitis, hepatitis, enteritis, and all the other itises; with leucorrhœa, menorrhagia, amenia and dysmenia, anæmia, chlorosis and leukemia; they are all of them infinitely more amenable to homœopathy than to allœopathic treatment, and that, too, without any form of counter-irritation or local treatment of a medicated kind whatsoever. Such is the result which my judgment has arrived at after one and a half year's experience of homœopathy. During the greater part, if not the whole of this time, I have conducted my practice without ever prescribing the mildest known aperient (a teaspoonful of castor oil); without once applying a blister or a mustard plaster, or prescribing medicine in any form but that of a small globule, twenty-four of them to the grain, and my success is a hundred-fold more satisfactory to myself and to my patients, than it was in my balmiest days of allœopathy. Some allœopaths may say, and they will say, that it is all the result of the *vis medicatrix Naturæ*—that I have succeeded in amusing the pa-

tient while Nature has cured the disease. Supposing this were true, why do they not follow suit, but prefer to give bottles of badly-smelling, badly-tasting, nauseating, purging, body and soul-destroying, nasty physic and cod-liver oil? Some homœopaths, again, may say, How is it that we are unable to bring about the same results? Simply because the right method is not adopted. Follow the admirable directions of Hahnemann, as layed down in his *Organon*, page 142 of the fourth American edition—"Directions to the physician for discovering and tracing out an image of the disease," *et sequitur*,—as I have done, and no one can possibly fail. Select the remedy according to the Hendersonian method, according to the local pathological condition, chiefly or entirely, and alternate it with one or more medicines similarly selected, and nothing but failure can be predicated of it. What one man has accomplished, and that, too, in a very short space of time, others may do if they have the will. *Quodcumque imperavit animus obtinuit*. Whatever the mind demanded, it obtained.

THE DANGER AND FOLLY OF LOCAL ASTRINGENTS,
ETC., IN VAGINAL AND UTERINE LEUCORRHOEA.

A word as to astringent and other injections in the treatment or *quasi* cure of leucorrhœa or "whites." A more certain method of injuring a female and of making work for one's self could not be invented. The same remark refers to intra-uterine injections, and cauterizing the mouth, neck, and interior of the womb with caustic. It is tantamount in folly and ignorance to attempting to dam up a river at its mouth, only it is infinitely more dangerous and to be condemned. It is not enough to say that Simpson and Bennet, and all the schools of medicine taught and practiced it. They do practice such enormities, and are not aware of the great danger to which they subject their patients. If they do succeed in damming up the constitutional waste-pipe, their pathology is so grievously at fault that they fail to recognize the mischief set up in the womb and ovaries, as well as in other parts of the female system, by their malpractice. Pains and aches, and at times serious inflammations, are lit up in the womb itself, the ovaries, the liver, the stomach, the brain and lungs, by such heroic interference. It is not un-

usual to hear of women writhing in agony for hours from such treatment; and the misfortune is, that the women themselves have come to believe that it is the only course left for them, namely, to grin and abide,—which is simply deplorable.

VAGINAL EXAMINATIONS—THEIR ABUSE.

It is not at all unusual to meet with women—yea, the most highly-cultivated and refined of the sex, moving in the very best circles of society, from the Court downwards,—brought to believe by their medical attendant that their cases cannot be skilfully and properly treated or conducted without a regular system of vaginal examinations, both digital and specular, once or twice a week. I was brought up in this absurd, this mischievous faith, and I have practiced it for years, knowing no better; but I have since learned through the inspired intellect of Hahnemann, and from my own experience, that so-called vaginal examinations, (except for the purpose of diagnosis), and all local treatment of uterine disease, not strictly surgical, are, seriously speaking, something worse than useless.

HAHNEMANNIAN HOMŒOPATHY IN THE COMMONER AFFECTIONS OF WOMEN—WITH CASES.

In order to show the marvellous power of homœopathic medicines over the commoner forms of the diseases of women, such as leucorrhœa, menorrhagia, and ovarian disease, I give the following cases, out of many similar, *yet all different as regards the therapeutic agent.*

CASE VIII.—Mrs. — has been complaining since 1868, which was about the time of her mother's death. Then and since she has had profuse menorrhagia with clots, and excessive flow of whites in the interval. Accompanying these symptoms she has the following characteristic symptoms:—*Hot flushes to the face and head frequently during the day; a sinking, empty, exhausted craving, amounting to gnawing at times, at the epigastrium, and always worse about 11 a. m.—relieved by food of any kind; her skin is always bathed in perspiration; she has great palpitation of the heart and inframammary pain, which is on the increase.*

Treatment.—On the 5th of August, 1874, I gave her *Sulphur* 3d, one globule every morning until

next menses, unless an aggravation should occur before then. The menses were delayed to four weeks, and they were very moderate and no clots. The perspirations were completely stopped, and the whites decidedly lessened. Without going further into details, I will simply add that, to this month of December, 1875, more than one year, there has been no return of the menorrhagia or leucorrhœa. This lady was cauterized and otherwise treated *secundum artem*, chiefly by "local-doctoring," for six years, without the slightest real benefit; and she was cured by taking about sixteen tiny globules, having neither smell nor taste, weighing altogether two-thirds of one grain, and all in the short space of three weeks. It would be interesting to know what she paid in doctors' bills in Manchester, London and Liverpool, during the previous six years, and all for no good!

CASE IX.—MENORRHAGIA, WITH LARGE UTERINE FIBROID TUMOR.

Mrs. W., age 42, came to me at the Lying-in Hospital Dispensary as a patient. Married one year, no child or miscarriage. The uterine cavity measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and her girth round the navel

is from $33\frac{1}{2}$ to 34 inches. The tumor is sessile, and not removable with safety. The following are her symptoms:—She wakes almost daily with a headache; a dull, heavy pain front, back, and all through; sometimes also *before* the menses she has headache. *During the menses*, whether she has a headache or not, *she is terribly ill-humored, and “just like a spoiled child.”* The flow is profuse, and a bright florid color, with very large clots, lasting for a week or more. The menses return once a month and sometimes twice. *Uterine tumor.*

On the 3d June, 1874, I gave her *Platina*²⁰ (*Lehrmann*), one globule night and morning. On the 24th June she was complaining of nausea, and finding she took much tea, I stopped it,—to continue medicine. On the 8th July she reported herself much better, and is expecting her period. Bowels confined. Ordered her oatmeal porridge for supper, with a little bran in it.

22d July. First report of menses. No ill-humor; clots decidedly less; flow lasted only three days, and with less intermission. Three weeks of interval. To continue medicine night and morning, as I was anxious to see if I could reduce the size of the tumor.

18th August. Complains of *dull aching pains after menses*, commencing *in back*, and coming round the left haunch and down the thighs, sometimes down both thighs.

R. *Pulsatilla*^{cm}, one globule night and morning. Pain relieved, but it returned on 15th September, *during* the menses, in another form, namely, swelling and pain of left side of abdomen, as if in a lump. I felt a little puzzled, but having great faith in the *Platina*, I gave it again in the highest potency which I possessed (^{cm} *Swan*), and with the very best result. On the 30th September, 15th October and 28th October, she has always reported herself free from all pain, from all ill-humor, and that her menses now give her neither anxiety nor the slightest uneasiness. She continues to take the *Platina*^{cm} (*Swan*) to see if it will have any effect in reducing the size of the tumor. I have another such patient at present, under *Calcarea carbonica*^{30m} (*Swan*), but it would be premature to make any observations.*

* The pain of the 18th August was evidently an aggravation from the *Platina*, which was antidoted by the *Pulsatilla*. It is interesting that, although the *Platina* was again prescribed in a greatly higher potency, no further aggravation took place, even although the patient is still taking it.

CASE X.—MENORRHAGIA, of ten years' duration, and profuse flow of whites during the entire interval. The affection dates from her first and only confinement,—there is subinvolution of the uterus, the cavity measuring three inches fully. The menses are every ten days, and they last seven or eight days. Headaches two days before and all the time. Profuse florid red flow, dark clots, great pains, like those of labor, back and front. A lump forms in the left iliac region, with a pain, which she says is like a gathering. The same pain occurs when she walks much. The menses are followed immediately by a pinkish flow of whites, which passes into the ordinary whites.

She has a sinking, empty, exhausted feeling every day, always worse between 11 and 12 o'clock.

8th June.—R. *Sulphur* 3d, one globule every night at bedtime. A flow followed the examination with the uterine sound for two days, during which she took the medicine. Reports that she feels much better in the head, and less of the sinking at the stomach.

22d June. Headache and pricking pains in left

side ; menses threatening. R. *Sulphur* 3d, one globule *statim*. To see me after menses.

8th July. Nocturnal salivation ; mouth and roof of mouth inflamed ; sinking at stomach gone. Menses increased in frequency, in quantity, and lasted longer, but not so much pain. She has *ill-humor both before and during menses ; dull, stupid feeling in head ; photophobia worse by sunlight ; quick, nervous temperament*.

R. *Chamomilla*^{10m}, five globules in one dose, to be taken at bedtime, and no repetition.

13th July. Better in all respects.

28th July. Longer interval and less flow. Repeat *Chamom.*, same dose and potency.

15th Sept. Interval, one month all but three days ; only three days poorly ; no clots nor pain ; ill-humor gone. Complains now only of distention, worse after meals, and *a sensation, as of the movements of a fœtus after quickening ; worse when sitting*, which makes her feel very nervous.

R. *Thuja*^{mm}, three globules in one dose.

29th September. Movements decidedly less. Repeat *Thuja*^{mm}, twelve doses, one night and morning.

13th October. Movements have entirely ceased.

On the same day (13th October), this patient informed me of an old symptom for the first time, and it was the only one she now had left, namely, *an accumulation of mucus in her trachea all day, but always worse at night*. She must sit up and hawk for hours, and cannot sleep, *with great difficulty of breathing about midnight*.

R. *Antimonium tartaricum*¹⁶⁰ (*Fenichen*), three powders, each containing one globule. One to be taken at bedtime, one if the phlegm troubles, and the last one hour thereafter if necessary.

28th October. Reports immediate relief to have followed the first powder, the same from the second, next night, and it never returned after the third. *Discharged cured*.

The conclusion I came to on parting with this patient was, that I need never despair of curing any number of such cases as this one. It may be interesting to those who believe in treating *pathological conditions of organs as diseases*, that the womb in this case measured three inches at the end of treatment, *when the disease was cured*, as it did at the commencement; therefore the subinvolution or chronic hypertrophy or enlargement was not the dis-

case, nor even the cause, of my patient's bodily and mental sufferings, which were really something awful. In my twenty-seven years of practice I have never before come across a worse case. I may have cobbled them before; *I never could cure them until now.*

This patient, before leaving me for good, told me that "there was one thing wanting to complete her happiness, and that was the birth of another child." One would have thought that, after ten years of such sufferings following upon her first and only child, she had had enough of it. My patient was evidently of a different opinion.

OVARITIS, WITH PELVIC CELLULITIS, ETC.

The following case of ovaritis is so unique and interesting, I must record it.

CASE XI.—Mrs. — was placed under my alloëopathic care, just as I was beginning to feel my way to the light. She was sent partly by her friends, and partly by her own medical adviser, a staunch old alloëopath. After her first and only confinement she had an attack of pelvic inflammation, with a consid-

erable effusion into the left broad ligament. She was having constant returns of inflammatory action, requiring her to lie up during fifteen months, when I was consulted. On internal and external manipulation, I found a hard tumor, as large as a hen's egg, and very little movable, occupying the site of the left ovary. A course of alloëopathic tonics, with gentle counter-irritation, was prescribed, with a little improvement to the general health during two or three months. At last the case became my own entirely, and I at once resolved on treating my patient, *secundum artem*, on Hahnemannic principles. To make sure, I made a second careful examination of the tumor, which I found unchanged in size, locality and tenderness. As the patient was evidently suffering from chronic inflammation with *enlargement and induration of the left ovary*,—on the 26th of last February I gave her one dose of *Lachesis*^{mm} (*Boericke*), in a powder containing three pellets, with the direction that she was to return in three weeks. She returned at the appointed time, and, to my great satisfaction and astonishment, minus the slightest trace of the inflamed or enlarged ovary, and she has had no pain nor inconvenience of any kind since—nearly

a year. My patient had no other medicine given her, and no local treatment or application of any kind, and she was allowed to go about and do just as she pleased short of inducing pain or fatigue. The patient was not at all aware of any change in my views or treatment. She is now.

I beg it to be distinctly observed, that in all these and in every case which I treat, I acknowledge no specifics in any particular disease by name in Hahnemannian medicine. Every case is as a mathematical problem to be solved, and it takes much time, generally, and care and patience, without which there can be no success. In the words of Constantine Hering : “The examination of the patient, to be sure, is troublesome, but you can have no success without it ; if you succeed without this troublesome examination, it is by chance, not by skill. If a doctor tells you that he is so learned and skilful that he can prescribe without these questions—that he, for instance, can see by the eyes, tongue, etc., what medicines to give—he is a deceiver, and those who believe in him show that they know nothing whatever of true homœopathy.”

THE QUESTION OF DOSE AND POTENCY.

It will be observed, in the few cases cited in this paper, one medicine only has been administered at a time, and that generally in a high-potency. **If any one be disposed to think that I am tied to high-potencies, he is vastly mistaken. The system of Hahnemann, which has many and various interpreters, admits of no such division as that of low and high-potency men. It is a mere trick of the arch-enemy of mankind and of all truth to break up our ranks by destroying our unity. I believe in and use in my practice every potency, from the first upwards.** The system of Hahnemann, as interpreted by myself, and I now allow no man to interpret for me, is one great whole which admits of no dismemberment or disintegration without certain ruin. The keystone of the triumphal arch is the therapeutic law, *similia similibus curantur*—the like is curable by the like ; the piers and buttresses of the arch are, first, one single medicine at a time, and, second, that only in an infinitesimal dose. What constitutes an infinitesimal dose is a much-disputed point, and is, in my opinion, a question of minor

importance, which every man must decide for himself according to the light that is in him, guided by experience. On the subject of the dose, the late distinguished Dr. J. H. P. Frost, in the *Hahnemannian Monthly* for 1873, expresses well my own judgment in the matter. He says: "If the *right* remedy be given in large or in smaller or even in infinitesimal doses, a cure will result in many cases. But the *wrong* remedy, given in any or in every possible dose, will cure in no case. Every actual cure is made by the potential homœopathic remedy. We must determine the dose by the dynamic condition and susceptibility of the patient." At the same time I must add that I have a great partiality, yea, a decided preference, for high-potencies, because I know by daily experience the marvellous curative power which they possess. They can accomplish in one dose, and in a short space of time, what low-potencies never will effect in any dose or however often repeated. In short, in a hard and difficult or tough case, either acute or chronic, *the potency cannot possibly be too high*, so far as my own experience is concerned, provided always that the *simillimum* is well made out.

It may be said that high-potencies are not what they are represented to be, because the method is not that of Hahnemann in detail. But all the processes are such that Hahnemann himself, if he could witness them, would highly approve, because all the essential points are most scrupulously observed and greatly improved upon, whilst time is enormously economised, and error is next to an impossibility, so perfect is the apparatus.* I am of opinion that all high-potencies in my possession are attenuated and potentised *secundum artem*, and they are thoroughly reliable as such if I am to be allowed to judge by their effects on my patients and upon myself. They can all be obtained through any of our Homœopathic Pharmacies.

* Hahnemann would have expressed his approval of the new preparations of Jenichen and of the later ones made by dilution in the same way as he expressed it in regard to Korsakoff's potencies made by contact. His maxims were the same. See *Stapfs Archiv*. v. VIII, No. 2, p. 162, 1829; v. XI, No. 2, p. 97, 1832, and v. XII, No. 1, p. 83, from May 30th, 1832.

The arithmetic notations are a mere shift in all the high-potencies; to suppose Jenichen's in reality much lower is a monstrous absurdity. Exactly after Hahnemann's manner of preparing, and as accurate as possible are Peters's in Dessau, Lorbacher's, Tafel's, and above all Dunham's, to be had from HENRY M. SMITH, 107 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK.

Every one who is troubled in his mind about the mathematical exactness of our preparations, ought to read what Grauvogl says in his Text-book, v. II, p. 55, § 220, and especially § 222. The next edition, soon forthcoming, will spread still more light on this important matter.

A letter of Grauvogl on High-potencies, will be given to the press in a few months.—Note by C. Ho.

To return to the low-potencies, let me just observe that if one finds that he succeeds better with low- than with high-potencies, why find fault with him? It is better for all of us to try to creep before we walk; to begin to climb from the bottom of the ladder instead of taking flying leaps. Some may say, Why give advice which you do not take yourself? simply because I was previously educated for the rapid advance I have made; all are not so prepared. It would appear that our Lord's remark, "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now," is as true of medical as it is of religious truths. There are only two great faults which I have to find at the present day, and the first is, giving two or more medicines in alternation; the second is, resorting to counter-irritation, to aperients (especially podophyllum in the mother tincture), opiates, even to subcutaneous injections with morphia, and other allœopathic practices, which cannot be too strongly denounced as Anti-Hahnemannian in the extreme.

Regarding low-potencies, there is no doubt that

cures have been effected in thousands of cases by all manner of potencies and doses, from an alloëopathic dose of a substance to the millionth potency and far beyond. Alloëopathic *cures*, not palliations or mere recoveries, are invariably effected by the same law of similars, only alloëopaths are not always aware of it, and no one can say that they deal in infinitesimal doses. To remove all doubt on this point, I have only to refer to the *Organon* of Hahnemann, where it will be seen that the entire facts, constituting an "Introduction" of ninety pages,* on which Hahnemann founded the first principles of his system, were culled' from alloëopathic sources and alloëopathic doses. Indeed it could not be otherwise, because there was no Homœopathic Materia Medica then in existence. The same may be said of Hahnemann's remarkable work on Chronic Diseases; the facts, the cures effected by single medicines, are all from the crude form of drugs, and in alloëopathic doses.

I do not for one moment mean it to be understood that Hahnemann intended the same loose system to be carried out *in extenso vel in perpetuo*. On the

* In the fourth edition and in the Allentown Translation, not in Hahnemann's fifth.—Note by C. Hg.

contrary, he has placed it on record that every year of his long life he proceeded from higher to higher potencies. He used these allœopathic facts simply to convince the medical faculty of his and our day, that the truths of his system were to be gathered from facts which were daily transpiring around them ; and I have alluded to them here, not to prove that the low-potency men are right or the high wrong, but to prove that the lowest potencies and even crude drugs and infusions of plants can and have cured disease on the principle that like cures like, irrespective of the dose. The conclusion is therefore forced upon us that, whatever may be said in favor of the doctrine of the infinitesimality of the dose, and I am a staunch believer in the extreme of dynamization, even to infinity, yet it is not a *sine qua non* in effecting a cure by the law of correspondence.

Whilst I would give the greatest latitude to others, I claim for myself a similar privilege in return. The allœopathist doubts the results of the low-dilutionist, and the low-dilutionist in turn doubts the high, both of them forgetting that the question is one of simple experiment, admitting of no other test or explanation except experiment in the cure of diseased action ;

and until a man has tried all three, patiently and without prejudice, allœopathic crude drugs, low-potencies, and high-potencies, he is in no way entitled to be a judge in the matter. It strikes me that the chief cause of all our differences on the question of the potency of the remedy is *our mode of selecting the medicine.*

CONVERSION AND CURE, AND BY WHOM.

One other and not the least important of my reasons for seceding from allœopathy, is one of deeply-felt gratitude for what homœopathy has done for me when allœopathy had signally failed. All honor to those distinguished and most worthy physicians who did their very best.

For at least three years I had been perfectly *hors de combat* in so far as the practice of my profession was concerned. During twenty-one months of that time I had never experienced more than two hours of sleep in fourteen days, and more than once I have been as much as six weeks without knowing what it was to be one moment unconscious day and night. At the same time I was suffering from habitual constipation and terrible acidity of stomach, with bodily

and mental anguish unutterable. I repeat, allopathic medicine was powerless except to aggravate my sufferings. At last, after years of travel by land and sea, which greatly improved my general health, I was introduced, in a very remarkable way, to Dr. Edward William Berridge, Claremont Villa, 4, Highbury New Park, London, N., under whose kind and skilful treatment I have steadily improved ever since. In fact, he not only cured me, but he first converted me and instructed me in the genuine theory and practice of homœopathy as practiced by Hahnemann himself; and, strange to add, I have only had an opportunity of seeing or of speaking with Dr. Berridge for two hours or so in my whole life, and that was in my own house. All my instruction has been obtained by means of epistolary correspondence with him, and scores of long letters have passed between us.

It may be interesting to note that I was cured of the constipation, the acid dyspepsia (which I have had all my life), my sleeplessness, deficient assimilation and general debility, and restored to a life of usefulness, and full vigor of body and mind, by a few doses of *Sulphur*^{mm} (*Boericke.*) To give the in-

dications for the selection of the remedy would be too tedious a task. I shall never forget the marvellous change which the first dose effected within a few weeks, especially the rolling away, as it were, of a dense and heavy cloud from my mind. It will be a sad day for me when I cease to remember with gratitude how much I owe to Dr. Berridge, not only for my restoration to health, and enabling me to follow my professional vocation, but also for most that I do know of the doctrines and practice of Hahnemannian medicine.

I think it proper to add that Dr. Berridge is an author of very considerable repute as regards the *Materia Medica*. I believe his *Repertory of the Diseases of the Eyes* to be the best in any language, and I am glad to find myself supported in this opinion by such men as Constantine Hering, and others better qualified to judge.* He is now preparing a *Repertory to the entire Materia Medica*, and I understand that the volumes on the head, ears, abdomen and chest, are already in preparation. He is also the compiler of the *Pathogenetic Record; An Arrange-*

* *Complete Repertory to the Homœopathic Materia Medica, Diseases of Eyes*, second edition, revised, rearranged and very much enlarged, price half a guinea; to be obtained from the author, post free, on receipt of price.

ment of the Physiological and Toxicological Effects of Drugs, collected from Medical and General Literature, which is now being published as an appendix to the British Journal of Homœopathy: besides many valuable contributions to the homœopathic journals, chiefly on the American continent.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In what I have stated I think I have given sufficient reason for my forsaking the ranks of alloëopathy, and preferring for the future to fight under the banner of homœopathy. Of my brethren in the ranks of homœopathy, I know very little as yet: but I trust that, however we may differ, there will be found common ground enough, and to spare, for us to agree upon, and to advance the cause which all must have at heart,—the raising of a living temple, dedicated to the genius of medicine, the foundation of which was so substantially and firmly laid by Samuel Hahnemann.

Homœopathy being but in its infancy, it wants men of independent courage, who can stand upon their own feet, regardless of any organization whatever, and fearless of the tyranny of numbers. With

such men to nurse her, she is independent of Alloëopathy and all its conservative rights and privileges ; its Government grants ; its poor-law, army and navy, and other appointments, even its hospitals and dispensaries ; I would I could add its colleges and universities. Homœopathy being but a young shoot of the noble and eternal tree of life and truth, it has to be made strong by opposition—by contests with stormy and warlike elements. Like all new truths, it has to be baptised in a baptism of fire and blood ; it has to meet with persecution and treachery even from its vaunted friends, and when it has withstood all this and much more, then the ignorant and the prejudiced will adopt it as their own child—one of their own bringing up. All will then espouse the new truth, and that which was but a tender shoot will become a stalwart stem ; “ The stone which the builders refused, is become the head-stone of the corner.” That such will be the future of Hahnemann’s unprecedented discoveries, I have no doubt.

I have said that I have renounced the therapeutics of the old school entirely, but I have retained all that is good in other respects. No man can ever cease to be grateful to the giants of thought, the

wise and the good, the advanced guard of all schools and of all ages, for what they have done; and in particular in the causes of surgery, obstetrics and pathology, anatomy and physiology. The names of Rokitansky, Virchow, and Mueller, of Germany; of Trousseau and Cruveilhier, of Velpeau and Nela-ton, of France; of Harvey and Jenner, and Tod and Bowman, of England; of Syme, Simpson, Fer-guson, and Christison, of Scotland; of Graves, Neligan, and Stokes, of Ireland; and of Mott, Gross, and Draper, of the United States of America, are names which will ever live, like their works, in our best remembrance.

FAREWELL TO MY ALLŒOPATHIC BRETHREN.

I have yet a very painful duty to perform, and that is to bid adieu to my allœopathic brethren, amongst whom, I am happy to say, I have many a dear friend, and it is sincerely to be hoped no enemy. I have no alternative. By the laws of our local Medical Institution, previously quoted, we are outlawed and no longer to be trusted; and by the trades-unionism of the profession, they will not meet us in consultation; nor is it advisable we

should meet under any circumstances. By the profession and by the press, its mouthpiece, we are considered "incapable of weighing medical evidence in a scientific way." (*British Medical Journal*, 10th April, 1875). The editor of this journal further remarks that, "homœopathy, like spiritualism, is not truly a doctrine, in any scientific sense, but an abnegation of reason." It may be some consolation to Mr. Hart to know that he and I are not the only men who have at one time entertained and given the strongest expression to the same opinion.

This being the unhappy mood of the profession towards a part of itself, possessing equal ability, honesty of purpose, research and clinical experience, I repeat, I have no alternative but to bid them farewell; and, in doing so, I beg to express myself deeply grateful to more than one member of the allœopathic body for their untiring kindness and skill exercised towards me during long and sustained illnesses of a most trying nature to all concerned. I trust they will accept this small tribute of my gratitude, respect, and esteem. My only regret is, that, having found, after twenty-seven years of hard search, a true and reliable, a transcendently beau-

tiful and thoroughly practical science of therapeutics, that I cannot convert them, and thereby enable them to participate in so great a discovery. If any of them will give me a fair hearing, I shall only be too happy to initiate them into a knowledge of what I now believe to be the only true science of therapeutics—the discovery of our immortal Hahnemann.

Lastly, at the risk of repetition, I state it as a fact, that during the past year I have never once prescribed the mildest aperient or purgative, nor a blister or counter-irritant of any kind, not excepting a mustard-plaster, nor an opiate or alloëopathic palliative, except on two occasions, when I prescribed ten grains of Kali Bromidum, to induce sleep in delirium tremens and in nervous headache, which I was forced to do, as I was going off for my holiday, and had no time to work up the correspondence, and I had no one to leave in charge. But what I consider by far the greatest triumph, is the fact that, educated as I have been, under the late Sir James Simpson, to believe in the local medication and manipulation of almost all vaginal, uterine, and ovarian diseases, I now openly and solemnly declare it to be a delusion and a snare, and altogether unnecessary, except in

